

HART'S GAME BILL PASSES SENATE BY 23 TO 10 VOTE

Long-Debated Measure Goes Now to House for Concurrence.

LEVIES GUN TAX ON LOCAL HUNTERS

Prohibits Hunting Game Except Under License Costing \$1 for County and \$3 for State. Act Creates Office of Game Commissioner at \$2,500 Salary.

By a vote of 23 to 10 the Senate yesterday passed Senator Hart's game bill, which has been in the Senate calendar as a special and outstanding order since February 18. If the action is repeated in the House it will put into effect in Virginia for the first time, a comprehensive law for the protection of the state's wild life.

The bill was placed on its passage at 2 o'clock after a continuous consideration of an hour and a quarter, in the course of which the Senate enacted numerous committee amendments and adopted a motion for a vote on the bill. The changes affected the integral features of the bill, and the measure as finally amended remained practically unchanged from the original version, when the Senate voted down the proposal to strike from the bill the \$1 gun tax. The vote on the bill followed:

Ayes—Senators Blanks, Bowers, Brock, Buchanan, Cannon, Dreary, Hammond, Fletcher, Gayle, Harman, Hart, Holt, Leaser, Mapp, Masie, Paul, Rinehart, Saunders, Smith, Thornton, Watkins, Walker and Wendenburg—23.

Noes—Senators Catron, Early, Frazier, Grattan, Garrett, Montague, Patton, Gravit, Gravit, Montague, Parr, Rison, Sowler and Tavenner—10.

Votes Against His Will.

At the roll call Senator Gravit, of Caroline, arose to explain the vote he was about to cast. It was his personal conviction, he said, that the game bill was a desirable piece of legislation and that it should be made law in the interest of the wild life of the State.

"I have always favored game protection," said Senator Gravit, "and have given what assistance I could to the passage of this bill. About ten days ago I was informed by the State Game Commission, which has a membership of about 14,000, that that organization had adopted a resolution condemning the bill. The hostile movement, I understand, was very pronounced in two of the counties I represent, where the union has a large membership.

"I made an effort to induce the organization to adopt a more favorable attitude, but I have been informed that it has declined to recede from its position. The development has placed me in an embarrassing position, and I shall reluctantly be obliged to yield my personal views and vote against the bill as my constituents appear to desire me to do."

The announcement, which was made before the roll was called, was received with regret by friends of the bill, who feared its effect upon the other members representing rural communities. The fears, however, were ill-grounded, and the bill was passed by an overwhelming vote.

Lays Down New Principle.

The bill contains many features of the Alabama game law, and repeats several sections relative to game protection now contained in the Code. In the first place, it lays down a new principle, which is the commonwealth and progressive departure from the State game and hunting laws as now constituted.

The keynote of the change is struck in the first section, which lays down this new principle:

"The title and ownership to all wild birds and game in the State of Virginia are vested in the State for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same in accordance with the laws of this State."

With the communal ownership of all wild life thus established, the act outlines, in a bill comprising twenty-six pages, the regulations under which citizens of this State and other States may hunt and kill the various birds and animals specified in the law as wild game.

Levies \$1 Gun Tax.

The central feature of the law, and the one which is counted upon to supply most of the revenue with which to maintain the game protection system, is a county license tax of \$1, which will be collected from every resident of the State over twenty years of age who desires to hunt any of the game protected by the bill. Such a license will permit the holder to hunt in his own and any adjacent county. Owners and landholders and members of their families are permitted to hunt on their own lands without tax.

The county license will be issued only to persons who have attained their majority, and have been residents of the State for at least one year. Minors will be issued license upon the approval of parents or guardians. When the minor applicant has neither parent nor guardian, he will be granted a license upon the recommendation of the justice of the peace of the magistrate district in which he resides. Persons under twenty-one years old, living with a parent who holds a license, will be permitted to hunt tax-free in the county of the parent.

Two other forms of license are provided. A bona fide resident of the State for one year past will be issued a State hunter's license for \$3, which will authorize him to hunt in any county. Owners and landholders. Nonresidents and aliens will be charged \$10 for a license, authorizing them to hunt anywhere in the State.

From the license and from the fines and penalties collected for violations of the several sections of the act, it is proposed to derive all the revenue needed for the maintenance of the game protection machinery.

Creates Game Commissioner.

The bill creates the office of State game commissioner at a salary of \$2,500 a year with a mileage allowance.

(Continued On Second Page.)

FRANK DISCUSSES HIS CASE

Predicts Sentence Against Him Never Will Be Executed

Atlanta, Ga., February 26.—For the first time since his arrest ten months ago, Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, was permitted by his counsel this afternoon to talk to newspaper men. Frank, who is now in the State Prison, optimistically discussed his position, going over various points of the evidence on which he was convicted, and predicting that the sentence pronounced against him never would be executed.

Whoever was the person who added the body of Mary Phagan was Mary Phagan's murderer," he reiterated, "and I am sure that the State will not allow a man to be hanged for a crime he did not commit."

Frank betrayed remarkable familiarity with the details of evidence and law involved in his conviction and sentenced efforts to secure a new trial. He said he was sure that the State would not allow a man to be hanged for a crime he did not commit.

"Don't you see it that way?" he asked frequently. "Don't you?"

Just before the interview was concluded, Frank read to his callers the poem "God Give Us Men," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. "It is the best I have thought of in my mind," he said, "but would not explain further."

JOSEPH W. FOLK CHOSEN

Offered Post of Chief Counsel for I. C. C. at \$10,000 Year Salary.

Washington, February 26.—Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor of the Interior, and former Governor of Missouri, has been offered, and probably will accept, the new post of chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

The offer has just been created under the wide powers given the commission by law, and the appointment will not require presidential approval or confirmation by the Senate. Legal work of the commission, always a large factor in its operations, has assumed tremendous proportions since the valuation of the country's interstate carriers was undertaken. It was understood that P. J. Farrell, solicitor of the commission for many years, is to be detached from the commission and Commissioner Prouty, chairman of the valuation board, and to organize the force of lawyers to be placed all over the country by the board. It is estimated that the valuation will not be completed until the summer of 1915.

In connection with Mr. Folk's selection, officials commented to-night on the fact that the new chief counsel is another former Governor of Missouri, has been received by the French Foreign Office, and is a member of the commission in the valuation proceedings. Mr. Folk is an attorney-general of Missouri during Mr. Folk's term as Governor.

IMPORTANT PROBLEM

President Expresses Interest in Flood Prevention Work.

Washington, February 26.—President Wilson told a Georgia delegation today that he considered flood prevention one of the most important problems now facing the country for solution, and intimated that he would appeal to Congress to treat it in a more substantial way at its earliest convenience. The Georgians had called on the White House to invite him to the National Drainage Congress in Savannah, April 22-25. Edmund T. Driskill, president of the National Drainage Congress, and a member of the delegation, which included Representative Edwards, of Georgia, and Mayor R. J. Dwyer, of Savannah, had been invited to the White House to discuss the problem, and he also expressed great interest in the subject.

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF

Passenger Describes Conditions After the Monroe Began to Sink.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 26.—Charles H. Taylor, of the city of Philadelphia, a passenger on the steamship Monroe, which was sunk in a collision with the battleship USS Oregon, today testified that so far as he could remember, every man for himself after the ship began to sink. He admitted, however, that he did not know when he jumped overboard, and that many persons were picked up by the lifeboats and others by the life rafts. The hearing was adjourned until March 2, when the trial will resume. Taylor and Berry will present arguments to the steamboat inspectors, who heard the evidence.

FOR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

George Washington's Dream May Be Realized in Dillingham Bill.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, February 26.—George Washington's dream of a great national university, under government control, may be realized by a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, becomes a law. The bill provides for the incorporation and establishment of the University of the United States, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of "to provide facilities for the highest possible instruction in the sciences, arts and letters, and to have ample facilities for research and investigation, and in short, to create a national university, which shall stand at the head of the educational system of America."

SNOW SLOWLY DISAPPEARS

Clearing Conditions Prevail Generally Throughout South.

Atlanta, Ga., February 26.—Clearing conditions to-day prevailed generally throughout the snow-covered South and Southeast. The storm, which yesterday left a heavy layer of snow from the Gulf of Mexico to-day was moving southward. Over Southern Georgia and Florida it cleared away, and to-day that district practically was cut off from wire communication with the North and West.

Under a clear, bright sun to-day, the snow slowly disappeared.

AWAIT FURTHER ORDERS

Marines on the Transport Hancock Do Not Leave New Orleans.

New Orleans, February 26.—The transport Hancock, with 1,000 marines aboard, did not leave to-day for Pensacola, Fla., as previously ordered, but will remain here until further orders from Washington. Officers of the Hancock and the marines say they know nothing more than that they are to await further orders here. The marines were brought here from Panama and Florida in connection with the late Joseph P. Fels, who is reported to have been killed in the Panama Canal.

ALMA GLUCK ENGAGED

Famous Prima Donna to Marry Zimbalist.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Kansas City, Mo., February 26.—Alma Gluck admitted for the first time to-day at the Hotel Baltimore that she was engaged to marry Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist and protégé of the late Joseph P. Fels. The prima donna has refused to confirm the rumor.

HOME IDEAL PLACE TO TEACH SUBJECT OF SEX HYGIENE

Ella Flagg Young Wins Her Fight in Amend- ing Resolution.

NO INSTRUCTION TO INDIVIDUALS

While Favoring School Course, Mrs. Young Opposed Plan to Discuss Matter With Each Pupil Separately—Superin- tendents Elect Snyder President.

In a speech advocating that sex hygiene be taught in the public schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago, won her point yesterday morning, when the Department of Superintendence, on her motion, amended a resolution so as to limit the scope of that commission and to make it a purely advisory one. The body was submitted by Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee.

Members of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States appeared before the Senate committee while hearings were in progress before House Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committees, with relation to legislation to regulate holding companies, Federal control of railroad securities, and shortening of judicial procedure under the Sherman antitrust law.

Discussing the bill for a trade commission, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said it was not presenting the views of the chamber, since one of the duties of its committee, Thomas T. Sherman, which it is the duty of the membership of the chamber for referendum vote a list of questions concerning the proposed legislation.

The committee consisted of John H. Paley, executive vice-president of the chamber; R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., chairman; W. L. Saunders, New York; Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Charles P. Matthews, New York; Dr. Henry Sager, of Columbia University; Guy E. Tripp, New York, and Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston.

Generally in Accord.

Dr. Matthews was spokesman, and members of the committee were in accord on every proposition, except one advanced by President Van Hise. This was an amendment under which bodies of such individuals as lumbermen and fruit growers, desiring to form co-operative organizations, might submit their plan of organization to the trade commission, which, if it approved the plan, would issue a permit.

Mr. Matthews said the committee felt the Newland amendments would make a great improvement in the bill, and would meet the criticisms.

Mr. Matthews thought it unwise to draw a line as to the size of corporations compelled to make reports, and suggested that the requirements be made all corporations except those subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Amendments to the Interstate trade commission bills prepared by Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who conferred yesterday, were submitted to-day to the committee. One amendment substituted for section 3 of the original Clayton bill, which provided for the proposed commission to corporations "having annual gross receipts exceeding \$2,500,000," and would make it optional with the commission whether it should demand records of corporations or not.

Unnecessary Publicity.

Another amendment would protect corporations from unreasonable or unnecessary publicity of their affairs, providing that the commission should make public "in such form and to such extent as it may deem proper, the information obtained, except so far as may be necessary to protect trade secrets, names of customers and such other matters as the commission may deem not to be of public interest, and shall make an annual report to the Congress, and may submit therewith regulations for additional legislation."

It would further provide that "any person who shall willfully divulge information obtained by the commission without its consent or authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court."

A third amendment proposed would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed \$10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for any person to "willfully make false entry in any book of accounts or records of any corporation," subject to the proposed act. The same punishment would apply to the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

Address by Dr. Thorndike.

Speaking on the general topic, "The Foundations of General Achievement," Dr. E. L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, said yesterday morning before the Department of Superintendence that "every fact of intellect, character and skill represents the existence or possibility of a connection or bond between some situation of life and a response made thereto by the human being in question. Life," he said, "is a series of responses to situations; and by the nature of a man's mind we mean the habits of the response to the situations or will make to every situation that he meets or may meet. Educational achievement consists in establishing desirable connections, binding appropriate responses to life's situations, training the pupil to 'behavior' 'behavior' being the name for every possible sort of reaction of the circumstances into which he may find himself brought."

The speaker outlined a constructive program for increasing the efficiency of schools by the choice and organization of the bonds to be formed—the habits to be acquired by the pupil, the organization of the natural, instinctive interests and capacities of human nature.

Short discussions followed the reading of the paper, and the committee on economy of time in education reported.

The afternoon session was devoted to round-table talks, the department being split up into several bodies, so that there was a meeting in the John Marshall High School, the Richmond Hotel, the annex of Seventh Street Christian Church, and the Mechanics' Institute.

Some Other Papers.

J. M. Greenwood, advisory superintendent of schools in Kansas City, Mo., delivered an address on "The Social Function of the School and Getting at It." He said that a general uplift can be effected only through a conviction of the importance of a better understanding of common and higher things. When these notions are deeply impressed on the mind of the most intelligent and influential class of citizens in a community and move to action, then something valuable can be accomplished.

The superintendent who would be successful," said William McK. Vance, of Delaware, Ohio, "must come into his school."

(Continued On Second Page.)

SEEK TO PERFECT TRUST PROGRAM WITHOUT DELAY

Hearings Held by Com- mittees of Both House and Senate.

TRADE COMMISSION BILL IS CONSIDERED

Committee Representing Cham- ber of Commerce of United States Feels That Newlands Amendments Will Meet Most of Criticisms of Measure.

Washington, February 26.—Efforts of Senate and House committees to-day were turned toward perfecting as soon as possible the administration's antitrust legislative program. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held its first hearing on the proposed bill to create an interstate trade commission, and amendments to limit the scope of that commission and to make it a purely advisory one. The body was submitted by Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee.

Members of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States appeared before the Senate committee while hearings were in progress before House Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committees, with relation to legislation to regulate holding companies, Federal control of railroad securities, and shortening of judicial procedure under the Sherman antitrust law.

Discussing the bill for a trade commission, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said it was not presenting the views of the chamber, since one of the duties of its committee, Thomas T. Sherman, which it is the duty of the membership of the chamber for referendum vote a list of questions concerning the proposed legislation.

The committee consisted of John H. Paley, executive vice-president of the chamber; R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., chairman; W. L. Saunders, New York; Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Charles P. Matthews, New York; Dr. Henry Sager, of Columbia University; Guy E. Tripp, New York, and Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston.

Generally in Accord.

Dr. Matthews was spokesman, and members of the committee were in accord on every proposition, except one advanced by President Van Hise. This was an amendment under which bodies of such individuals as lumbermen and fruit growers, desiring to form co-operative organizations, might submit their plan of organization to the trade commission, which, if it approved the plan, would issue a permit.

Mr. Matthews said the committee felt the Newland amendments would make a great improvement in the bill, and would meet the criticisms.

Mr. Matthews thought it unwise to draw a line as to the size of corporations compelled to make reports, and suggested that the requirements be made all corporations except those subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Amendments to the Interstate trade commission bills prepared by Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who conferred yesterday, were submitted to-day to the committee. One amendment substituted for section 3 of the original Clayton bill, which provided for the proposed commission to corporations "having annual gross receipts exceeding \$2,500,000," and would make it optional with the commission whether it should demand records of corporations or not.

Unnecessary Publicity.

Another amendment would protect corporations from unreasonable or unnecessary publicity of their affairs, providing that the commission should make public "in such form and to such extent as it may deem proper, the information obtained, except so far as may be necessary to protect trade secrets, names of customers and such other matters as the commission may deem not to be of public interest, and shall make an annual report to the Congress, and may submit therewith regulations for additional legislation."

It would further provide that "any person who shall willfully divulge information obtained by the commission without its consent or authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court."

A third amendment proposed would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed \$10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for any person to "willfully make false entry in any book of accounts or records of any corporation," subject to the proposed act. The same punishment would apply to the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

Robbed by Family.

"I am an old man," he declared in his plea, "being fifty-one years of age. Sixteen of the best years of my life have been robbed by the villainous actions of my family. Wherefore I would further provide that 'any person who shall willfully divulge information obtained by the commission without its consent or authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.'"

A third amendment proposed would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed \$10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for any person to "willfully make false entry in any book of accounts or records of any corporation," subject to the proposed act. The same punishment would apply to the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Conferees of Senate and House on Alaskan Railroad Bill Still at Odds.

Washington, February 26.—Conferees of the Senate and House on points at issue in the Alaskan railroad bill to-day tried vainly to reach an agreement as to the method of financing the proposed route.

Although it had been understood that the Senate members of the committee would accept the action of the House in eliminating from the bill the provision for a \$40,000,000 bond issue, to-day they were inclined to insist upon retaining the feature. The Senate argued that a bond issue would only be resorted to in the event that funds from the Treasury were not available, but the House conferees opposed the proposition on the general ground that bond issues were expensive and the government should avoid them when possible.

SENATE MEMBERS AROUSED

Object to Publicity Given to Executive Proceedings of Body.

Washington, February 26.—Publicity given to recent executive proceedings in the Senate, it developed to-day, has aroused some members of that body to the point of indignation. The name of Westmoreland Davis of Louisiana, referred to the Committee on Rules, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct an investigation into the sources by which the executive information is obtained.

Publication of incidents in the debate on the general arbitration treaties last week precipitated discussion which gave rise to the resolution, which was introduced in a subsequent executive session by Senator Kern, of Indiana. No action has been taken as yet.

Diamond!

One of the largest diamonds in the world was found here in Richmond on the banks of James River.

This diamond makes Richmond known to precious stone experts the world over.

But—

The Times-Dispatch makes Richmond known to all sorts and conditions of people.

This paper advertises to the world that Richmond is a great and growing city, and that her people are progressive and prosperous.

It pays to advertise.

Let the world know what you have to offer—make your own opportunity.

Call Monroe 1.



SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN.

CHALONER WILL ASK LARGER ALLOWANCE BY SENATOR OWEN

Wants Supreme Court Justice to Grant Increase From \$17,000 to \$24,000 a Year.

SUMMARIZES HIS EXPENSES MANY DELEGATES ARRIVE

"For Best Years of Life Robbed by Villainous Actions of Family."

Wants Supreme Court Justice to Grant Increase From \$17,000 to \$24,000 a Year.

SUMMARIZES HIS EXPENSES MANY DELEGATES ARRIVE

"For Best Years of Life Robbed by Villainous Actions of Family."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, February 26.—John Armstrong Chalon, author of the famous query "Who's looney now?" will ask Supreme Court Justice Cholon to-morrow to increase his yearly allowance from \$17,000 a year to \$24,000. His application is based upon a report of his committee, Thomas T. Sherman, which it is the duty of the membership of the chamber for referendum vote a list of questions concerning the proposed legislation.

The committee consisted of John H. Paley, executive vice-president of the chamber; R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., chairman; W. L. Saunders, New York; Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Charles P. Matthews, New York; Dr. Henry Sager, of Columbia University; Guy E. Tripp, New York, and Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston.

Generally in Accord.

Dr. Matthews was spokesman, and members of the committee were in accord on every proposition, except one advanced by President Van Hise. This was an amendment under which bodies of such individuals as lumbermen and fruit growers, desiring to form co-operative organizations, might submit their plan of organization to the trade commission, which, if it approved the plan, would issue a permit.

Mr. Matthews said the committee felt the Newland amendments would make a great improvement in the bill, and would meet the criticisms.

Mr. Matthews thought it unwise to draw a line as to the size of corporations compelled to make reports, and suggested that the requirements be made all corporations except those subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Amendments to the Interstate trade commission bills prepared by Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who conferred yesterday, were submitted to-day to the committee. One amendment substituted for section 3 of the original Clayton bill, which provided for the proposed commission to corporations "having annual gross receipts exceeding \$2,500,000," and would make it optional with the commission whether it should demand records of corporations or not.

Unnecessary Publicity.

Another amendment would protect corporations from unreasonable or unnecessary publicity of their affairs, providing that the commission should make public "in such form and to such extent as it may deem proper, the information obtained, except so far as may be necessary to protect trade secrets, names of customers and such other matters as the commission may deem not to be of public interest, and shall make an annual report to the Congress, and may submit therewith regulations for additional legislation."

It would further provide that "any person who shall willfully divulge information obtained by the commission without its consent or authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court."

A third amendment proposed would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed \$10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for any person to "willfully make false entry in any book of accounts or records of any corporation," subject to the proposed act. The same punishment would apply to the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

Robbed by Family.

"I am an old man," he declared in his plea, "being fifty-one years of age. Sixteen of the best years of my life have been robbed by the villainous actions of my family. Wherefore I would further provide that 'any person who shall willfully divulge information obtained by the commission without its consent or authority shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.'"

A third amendment proposed would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine not to exceed \$10,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for any person to "willfully make false entry in any book of accounts or records of any corporation," subject to the proposed act. The same punishment would apply to the commission.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Conferees of Senate and House on Alaskan Railroad Bill Still at Odds.

Washington, February 26.—Conferees of the Senate and House on points at issue in the Alaskan railroad bill to-day tried vainly to reach an agreement as to the method of financing the proposed route.

Although it had been understood that the Senate members of the committee would accept the action of the House in eliminating from the bill the provision for a \$40,000,000 bond issue, to-day they were inclined to insist upon retaining the feature. The Senate argued that a bond issue would only be resorted to in the event that funds from the Treasury were not available, but the House conferees opposed the proposition on the general ground that bond issues were expensive and the government should avoid them when possible.

SENATE MEMBERS AROUSED

Object to Publicity Given to Executive Proceedings of Body.

Washington, February 26.—Publicity given to recent executive proceedings in the Senate, it developed to-day, has aroused some members of that body to the point of indignation. The name of Westmoreland Davis of Louisiana, referred to the Committee on Rules, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct an investigation into the sources by which the executive information is obtained.

Publication of incidents in the debate on the general arbitration treaties last week precipitated discussion which gave rise to the resolution, which was introduced in a subsequent executive session by Senator Kern, of Indiana. No action has been taken as yet.

MAKE NO EFFORT TO SEND TROOPS ACROSS BORDER

Without Mexico's Con- sent, This Would Be Act of War.

PRESENT POLICY WILL CONTINUE

President Declares There Is No Intention of Dispatching Ma- rines to Mexico City or Armed Force to Recover Body of Benton—Huerta's Story Denied.

Washington, February 26.—President Wilson to-day took the position that for the United States to send marines or armed force across the border into Mexico without the consent of the governing authorities there, would be an act of war. He declared emphatically that permission never had been sought either from General Carranza or from the authorities there, and indicated clearly that no request of that character would be made in the near future. The President also announced that no change in the policy toward the American government toward Mexico had been decided upon.

The President had been asked particularly about reports that American troops might be sent across the border to recover the body of William Benton, and concerning published dispatches that the United States contemplated sending marines to Mexico City to guard the American embassy.

One press dispatch, saying General Huerta himself had stated to-day that he had refused permission to the United States to send 2,000 marines to Mexico City, was quoted by the President, who said no such request had been made.

Statement Merely for Effect.

Administration officials expressed the opinion that General Huerta probably repeated the statement merely for effect on the part of the American government, and hoped to impress with his antipathy to the American government, as it is well known that permission to land American troops for the purpose of recovering the body of Benton has been freely accorded by the American government, including Great Britain and Germany.

The President explained that the talk of sending marines to Mexico had never gone beyond the stage of mere discussion among administration officials. He said that when Great Britain and Germany sent marines to Mexico City to guard their legations, there was a natural disposition here to determine if the American government should take similar action. His information, he added, was that Mexico City was quiet, and that there was no danger to foreigners, and, while Charge O'Shaughnessy and Rear-Admiral Fletcher were asked for opinions about an embassy guard, both advised that such a step was unnecessary. Admiral Fletcher took the view that there was no occasion for landing any armed forces.

Would Involve Recognition.

It was realized by the administration here that to send troops across the border for permission to land marines would involve a recognition of that government.

Discussing the subject of sending troops across the border, the President showed familiarity with precedent, pointing out that in the Boxer rebellion, the Chinese government virtually had in the hands of the American government the power to protect their legations. He referred to the fact that the landing of American marines in Nicaragua to protect a railway, and the permission of the Nicaraguan government to the situation at the time of the Boxer outbreak. When it was suggested that the United States might send troops into Northern Mexico to restore peace, Mr. Wilson spoke of recently having received the message, and called attention to the fact that the United States pointed out any rule of international law under which armed forces could be sent into another country without the latter's permission, unless it were an act of war.

Situation Little Changed.

The President little the revolutionary situation in Mexico as but little changed. He said that the President had been informed that the situation in Mexico was not as serious as it had been, and that the American government was not in a position to take any action.

On the Benton episode specifically, the President had little information to furnish beyond what had been published. He said the United States government slowly was finding out the details, and that its course in the meantime necessarily must be a patient one. No reply had been made to the requests for the surrender of Benton's body, and for information as to where the grave was located, or as to whether a British representative would be permitted to accompany the American consul and an army surgeon when the body was exhumed for examination. None of these requests had been answered, the President believed, because of difficulties in communicating with Villa, who, he supposed, was moving from place to place, and with whom telegraphic communication was slow. The President had heard of no refusal by Villa to receive the messages of American consular agents.

No Opinion of Merits.

That Benton was an aggressive, self-assertive individual is the information which has reached the President, but he ventured no opinion on the merits of the incident in which the Briton was killed. The request that a representative of the British government be

SENATE MEMBERS AROUSED

Object to Publicity Given to Executive Proceedings of Body.

Washington, February 26.—Publicity given to recent executive proceedings in the Senate, it developed to-day, has aroused some members of that body to the point of indignation. The name of Westmoreland Davis of Louisiana, referred to the Committee on Rules, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct an investigation into the sources by which the executive information is obtained.

Publication of incidents in the debate on the general arbitration treaties last week precipitated discussion which gave rise to the resolution, which was introduced in a subsequent executive session by Senator Kern, of Indiana. No action has been taken as yet.